Allies Not Ready for Peace.

Allies Not Ready for Peace.

"I trust that the reserve which I must exercise—it would be unscrupulous on my part did I not exercise it—will find support from the majority of the Reichstag and also among the people. For a month past unparalleled beattes have been waging on the west front. The entire neople, with all its thoughts and sorrows and feelings, is with its sons up there, who with unexampled tenacity and defiance of death resist the daily renewed attacks of the English and French.

"Even to-day I see no readiness for

"Even to-day I see no readiness for passes on the part of England or France nothing of the abandonment of their excessive aims of conquest and economic destruction. Where then were the governments who last winter openly stood up before the world in order to terminate this insane slaughter of temples." Were they in London or in Paris. The most recent utterances which I have heard from London denies a charter to prolong the war without risking anything. A rejection of the renunciation proposals by the Reichetag will be a manifestation of our will to secure an enduring prace which will safeguard Germany's future. The nation demands a clear reply."

"Even Herr Scheidemann will not believe that I could meet this declaration
with a beau geste. Does any one believe,
in view of the state of mind of 'our
western enemies, that they could be induced to conclude peace by a programme
"We are unanimously agreed that at duced to conclude peace by a programme

Attitude of the Chancellor.

Attitude of the Chanceller.

"It comes to this: Shall I immediately give our western enemies an assurance which will enable them to prolong the war indefinitely without danger of losses to themselves? Shall I tell these enemies: Come what may we shall under all circumstances be people who remounce we shall not touch the hair of your head. But you who want our lives, you can, without any risks continue to try your ligek?

"Shall I nail down the German Empire is all directions by a one sided formula which only comprises one part of the total posce conditions and which remounces successes won by the blood of our sons and brothems and leaves all other matters in suspense?

"No. I will not pursue anothe wollon."

"No. I will not pursue such a policy. That would be the basest ingratitude toward the herote deeds of our people at the front and at home. It would permanently press down our people, to the smallest worker, in their estire conditions of life. It would be equivalent to surrendering the future of the father-

"Or ought I, conversely, to set forth a programme of conquest. I decline to do that. [Crice from the Right, "We are not demanding that!"] If it has not been demanded, then we are of one opinion. I also decline to set forth a programme of conquest. We did not so forth to war, and we stand in battle now against almost the whole world, not in order to make conquests, but excitatively to secure our existence and to astablish firmly the future of the nation. A programme of conquest helps

to astablish firmly the future of the na-tion. A programme of conquest helps as little as a programme of reconcilia-tion to win victory and the war.

"On the contrary, I should thereby merely play the game of the hostile rulers and make it easier for them further to delude their war weary peo-ples into prolongin githe war immeasur-ably. That, too, would be base ingrati-tude toward our warriors near Arras and the Alane.

and the Alsne.
"As regards our Eastern neighbor, itussia, I have already recently spoken. It appears as if new Russia had sectioned for herself these violent plans of

"The Chancellor's statements regarding the possibility of peace are the most valuable heard in debate," said Dr. David. "Let us hope they will reach Russia unaitered. An overwhelming majerity in the Reichstag approves of the attitude of reserve toward Russia. A peace by agreement alone will give us freedom in our economic life. International courts of arbitration will crown the work of mutual understanding.

"Philip Scheidermann's references to a revolution have been misunderstood. He has not threatened one, but has only conquest.

"Whether Russia will or can, act in the same sense on her allies, I am unable to estimate. Doubtless England, with the assistance of her allies, is employing all her efforts to keep Russia harnessed to England's war charlot and to traverse Russian wishes for the speedy restoration of the world's peace.

has not threatened one, but has only pointed to an event that we do not de-aire but toward which the Conservatives are working with their policy."

Herr Scheidemann, in interducing the off, however, Ressia wants to prevent off, however, Rensia wants to prevent far working with their policy."

Herr Scheidermann, in introducing the Social-Democratic interpellation, said: "The party's decision does not demand surely it is a matter of course that we, as we share this wish, will not disturb the permanent relationship in the future and will not render its development impossible by demands which, indeed, do not necord with the freadom of nations and would deposit in the Russian nation the germ of easily. [Thunderous applicage.]

plaus.]
If doubt not that an agreement, aiming exclusively at a mutual understanding, could be attained, which excludes every thought of oppression and which would leave behind no sting and no discord.

"Our military position has never been so good since the beginning of the war. The enemy in the west, despite his terrible losses, cannot break through. Our U-boats are operating with increasing success. I won't use any fine words about them, the deeds of our U-boat men speak for themselves. I think even the neutrals will recognise that.

"So far as compatible with our duty toward our own people, who come first, we take into account the interests of the neutral States. The concessions which we have made to them are not empty promises. That is the case in regard to our frontier neighbors, Holland, Scandinavia, as well as those States which on account of their geographical position are especially greatly exposed to enemy pressure.

Thankful to Neutral Spain.

Thankful to Neutral Spain.

Thanking in this connection expecially of Spain, which, loyal to her noble traditions, is endeavoring under great difficulties to preserve her independent policy of neutrality. We thankfully recognize this attitude and have only one wish—that the Spanish people reap the reward of their strong, independent policy by further developing their power.

"Thus time is on our side. With full cenfidence we can trust that we are approaching a satisfactory end. Then the time will come when we can negotiate with our enemies about our war aims, regarding which I am in full harmony with the supreme army command. Then we will attain a peace which will bring us therety to rebuild what the war has destroyed in the unhampered development of our strength so that from all the blood and all the sacrifices an empire, a people, will rise again strong, independent and unthreatened by its enemies, a bulwark of peace and labor."

Interpellation by Rocaicke.

In the dehate preceding Dr. von Beth-mann-Hollweg's address Herr Rossicks. Conservative and president of the Ger-man Farmers Union, in bringing for-ward on behalf of his party an inter-pellation in connection with Germany's war sime said:

fore be assumed that the Imperial Government met also in this case the Social Democratic wishes.

Here Rossicke proceeded to denounce the Socialist aims as sinister and antinational and as tending to a prolongation of the war, since he said, the Entente based their hopes on German distunion. "President Wilson." Here "President Wilson." archy is too deeply rooted in German hearts for the malignity of the Entente or of President Wilson to be capable of destroying it."

Herr Roesicke said the Germans ac-

knowledged that Russia was maintaining loyalty to her allies, while from Germany disloyalty to the Hohenzollerus was ex-

jority of the German fraction, said:
"We are unanimously agreed that at present a thorough discussion in the Reichstag of our war aims rightly understood would not serve the interests of the fatherland. The German people's desire for peace is directed toward a mettlement which will guarantee the existence of the German Empire, her political, economic and world power and freedom of development and which would prevent forever our oxclusion from the world markets which Great Britain desires. The German people also has connidence in a peace, which will approach the aims the Chancelior definitely laid down in former speeches.

the sims the Chancelor definitely laid down in former speeches.

"We are at one with him to-day in refusing under the present circumstances to disclose to our enemies the details of our war aims. It is enough that the Government declares that it pursues neither boundless plans of conquest nor binds itself to thoughts of peace without annexations and without indemnities.

People Believe in Kaleer.

"Our taction," said Dr. David, "would

unanimity between the German and Austro-Hugarian Governments was im-portant, said the speaker, because the Vienna Fremdenblast had voiced the Austro-Hungarian Government's renun-

can only be wanted by a nationally erganized gang of robbers. [This statement provoked a storm of indignation on the right.] The drawing of the Kaiser into this agitation has as a result that abroad the Kaiser is made responsible for pan-German madness and the outbreak of war and that he is continually being insulted.

"Peace by agreement would be good fortune for Europe. Ninety-nine per cent. of all the peoples look with hope and longing to Stockholm. If France and Great Britals renounce annexation and Germany inside thereon we shall have a revolution in the country."

There were prolonged shouts of indignation at this and cries of "Shame! Stand down!" The President called Herr Scheidemann to order, but Scheidemann continued:

man continued:

"It has not gone so far as that yet; the enemy does not renounce annexation. A peace just to all parties should be concluded. I am firmly convinced that no peace can be concluded without an alteration of frontiers and that was

an alteration of frontiers, and that must be arranged by mutual understanding. I am bitterly opposed to the slaushter of another million men simply because

ertain Germans desire peace that would

follow conquests. Long live peace; long live Europe!" A motion to end the debate was lost.

after which the middle road parties made up of the Centrists, National Lib-German faction, presented a joint de-German faction presented a joint de-

aration approving the Chancellor's atti-

People Believe in Kaleer.

"If the enemy is combating Prussian militarism and the Hehensellerns in the illustrous person of the Emperor, it will only result in bringing his Majesty closer to the hearts of the German people. The people look with complete confidence to its Emperor. We are sure that our people will inderes the reserve which the Chancellor enjoins, and our watchword must be 'Close the ranks.'"

Dr. Eduard David, the Socialist leader, admitted that the Chancellor had naid nothing incompatible with the Socialist conception of a good peace, but he complained that his factics were unfortunate.

east of Hill 108 and northeast of Augerive falled.

To-day's Berlin report announces the capture by the Crown Prince's troops of the Sta Berthe farm, east of Fort de Malmaison, about eight miles almost due south of Laon.

The official statements follow:

British (Night)—Further details appearation the fighting at Bullecourt

concerning the fighting at Bullecourt this morning show that the enemy made a deliberate attempt by a series of strong and carefully concerted at-tacks, powerfully supported by arti-lery and trench mortar fire, to drive our treops out of Bullecourt and the section of the Hindenburg line held by In all, four attackswere undertaken

In all, four attackswers undertaken by the enemy. The first of these was launched at 4 A. M. upon the right flank of our position in the Hindenburg line and temporarily gained a fosting in our trenches. The enemy was im-mediately and completely ejected by our counter attack, leaving 250 killed and woulded in our lines.

Later in the morning a third attack was made upon the northeastern corner of Bullecourt. This was successfully repulsed by our artillery, rife and machine gun fire. The fourth attack, delivered from the south and southwest, succeeded in driving back our posts in the western portion of the village for a distance of about 100 yards. The enemy's losses in this zeries of unsuccessful attempts were heavy.

Hostile artillery fire was particularly heavy to-day on both banks of the Scarpe.

Artillery Stope Attack.

British (Day)—Small engagements between outposts, in which our troops were successful, took place during the miles southeast of Arras). Early this morning the enemy heavily bombarded our positions in Bullecourt and the Hindenburg line and again delivered two determined counter attacks. His attempt upon the Hindenburg line completely failed. In Bullecourt his attack was also repulsed after fight-ing in which our advanced posts in the

4 GERMAN ATTACKS FAIL AT BULLECOURT

Attempts to Regain Village Result in Advance of Only 100 Yards.

FRENCH ALSO HOLD LINES

Kaiser's Troops in Heavy Assaults Apparently Have Been Reenforced.

LONDON, May 15 .- Four determined attempts by the Germans to-day to regain Bullecourt failed to drive out the British forces under Pield Marchal Sir Douglas Haig from the village and resulted in heavy losses to the assailants. In the first attack, launched before sun-rias, the Germans succeeded in gaining a foothold in the British tranches, but they were ejected in a counter attack in which they lost \$50 men in killed and wounded. Artillery dispersed a simul-taneous attack on another part of the British position.

In the third effect the Germans again, were routed by the British artillary, but

were routed by the British artillery, but in the fourth they were able to drive back the defenders in the western part of the village about a hundred yards.
While the Allies are holding their ground, the Kaiser's forces in France are manifesting an increasingly determined resistance to further advances. Apparently heavily reenforced, they launched heavy sensults in the Aisme sector as well as in the neighborhood of Arras. While attacking the British in Bullecourt they also attempted to dis-lodge the French in the region of the Themin-des-Dames plateau

In the movement against the French se Germans succeeded in gaining s soting in an advanced trench south

Later in the morning a third attack

the Scarpe.

Two German airplanes were brought down in the air fighting yesterday. Another hostile machine was driven down out of control. Two of our air-

Senators Admit Changes Are Necessary.

morthwestern portion of the village were forced back a short distance.

Another hostile counter attack southeast of Loos was stopped by our artillery. We made a successful raid last night in the neighborhood of Ypres and captured a few priseners. French (Night)—The day was calm and without infantry action.

Artillery actions continued in various sectors. It is confirmed that the enemy suffered vary heavy losses in their attacks of yesterday.

French (Day)—After a violent bombardment late yesterday on the Chemin-des-Dames, the Garmans attacked our positions over a leng front in the region northwest of Braye-en-Laonnois, between Bovettes and Epine de Chevregny. Our curtain fire and our machine guns broke up the attack. The Garmans were not able to approach our lines except at one point, where the enemy gained a footing in one of our advanced trenches southwest of Filain. Surprise attacks against trench posts north of Craonne, east of Filil 108 and northeast of Auberity, were defeated by our fire. We took prisoners, of whom one is an officer.

In the Weevre and Lorraine French

officer. In the Woevre and Lorraine French detachments' penetrated the German lines at several points and brought back prisoners.

German Version of Fighting.

Belgium—During the course of the nisht there was great activity on the part of the two artilleries in the region of Ramscapelle and Pervyse. To-day the hombardment on both sides was localized for the most part between Steenstracto and Hetsas.

German (night)—On the Alene-Marps canal there has been violent artillery firs. The rest of the fronts in the west have been somewhat quieter, bad sighting conditions prevailing in some places.

German (day)—Army group of Crown Prince Ruppreciat: Between Ypres and Armentleres the spirited artillery fighting continued. There was a preparatory drum fire of shirt, duration on the ficarps and near Monchy. British attacks had been prepared but could not be developed under our annihilating fire. South and east of Bullecourt enemy advances were samguinarily repulsed.

Army group of the German Crown Prince—R various places on the

guinarily repulsed.

Army group of the German Crown
Prince—At various places on the
Aisne and Champagne fronts the artillery guel again increased until it
attained a degree of considerable intensity at times about the positions
on the high ground of the Chemin-desDanies and of Cormicy and portrol Dames, cast of Cormicy and north of Prosnes. The Ste. Berthe farm, east of Fort de Malmaison, was captured by storm in a fresh advance by several companies and was held against enemy attempts to recapture it. On Sunday Rhenish troops also re-tained against four attacks the newly captured line on Hill 108, north of Sapigness, which had been won by pressing back the French. Near Allies, north of Craonnelle and west of the Corbeny-Derry-au-Bac road partial French attacks were made

East of the Glouse attacks by enemy thrusting detachments against the vil-lage of Blanches were repulsed. In serial fighting six enemy airplanes fell behind the German Another made a forced landing.

PETAIN COMMANDS **ALL FRENCH ARMIES** Gen. Foch Chief of Staff of the Ministry of War.

Paris, May 15.—Gen. Petain was appointed commander in chief of the French armies operating on the French front at a Cabinet meeting to-day.

The Nivelle was placed in command of a group of armies. Gen. Foch, who played an important role in the battles of the Marne and the Yeer, succeeds Gen. Petain as Chief of Shaff of the Ministry of War.

The transfers were approved by a Cabinet council on the recommendation of the Ministry of War. Gen. Nivelle sometime ago succeeded Gen. Joffre in chief command along the western front. Recently a new military office was created, that of Chief of the General Staff, for which Gen. Petain was as-

the Ministry of War in formulating movements, but without actual com-mand of troops in the field, for which his experience appeared to qualify him.

The new arrangement gives Gen.

Petain actual command at the front, and Gen. Poch will assume the position of Chief of Staff of the Ministry of War relinquished by him.

WAR REVENUE BILL

After Public Hearings End,

Tax on Print Paper Assailed as Inconsistent With Fed-

committee was C. M. Hemingway, who announced himself as the self-constituted representative of the consumers of the nation and who made an earnest plea for railnquishment of the entire revenue plan of the House and substitution of a real estate tax based on the theory of the late Henry George.

Publishers Urge Revision.

Many publishers and newspaper proprietors appeared before the committee during the day urging ravision of the postal rates proposed by the bill. They expressed the position of the publishers of the United States as one of patriotic willingness to bear their share of the burden of the war, but not of willingness to have their vast business completely extinguished by legislation which was confiscatory not only of the Chicago Hereld, Frank P. Glass of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, Charles M. Pepper, for the Christian Hereld, A. E. Ommen, representing the Typothetm, were among the protesting witnesses. All insisted that the tax on rural circulation would be ruineus. It fell not only on the newspapers and

rural circulation would be ruinous.

fell not only on the newspapers and misgaxines but upon the printing trade. Publishers opened their books to the committee with a view to disclosing just General debate in the House on the \$1,500,000,000 war revenue bill closed to-night after five days of discussion, and Democratic Leader Kitchin predidded a final vote would be reached some time Saturday. The bill will be opened to amendment to-morrow under the five minute speech rule, and a flood of proposed changes probably will be offered. An amendment which would permit firms to add the amount of their increased taxes to contracts made urior to zines in the United States whose average earnings for the last six years had been \$15.000 net, the increase in the postal charges would furnish an average increase in expenditures of \$40,000 each.
Former Representative Goldfogle of
New York appeared before the commitcreased taxes to contracts made prior to the passage of the law probably will be the most important new proposal offered by the Ways and Means Committee. Dose to on the measure again to-day centred largely upon the second class mail mater section. Representatives Johnson of North Dakota, Mondell of

Following the adjournment of the committee's hearings members of both parties in the Schate admitted that much had been adduced in the course

Staff, to which Gen. Petain was assigned with authority to act as the principal adviser to the Minister of War upon all military movements.

This continued Gen. Nivelle in chief command at the front, with Gen. Petain as the chief consultative authority at print paper.

Frank P. Glass, chairman of the paper committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, and George McAneny of the New York Times were recalled when the committee took up the section levying a 10 per cent. tax on system of taxing war profits. He also urged an increase in the taxation of large individual incomes.

"Under your direction," said Mr. Glass,
"the Federal Trade Commission spent
months in an exhaustive investigation of
the conditions of the print paper manufacture in this country. That body has only recently made a report to the Congress declaring that there was a com-bination among manufacturers, estab-lishing the fact that there were ab-

WILL BE MODIFIED

MORE PUBLISHERS HEARD

eral Findings.

Washington, May 15.—Public hearings on the war revenue bill before the Senate Finance Committee were concluded to-day with statements by the remainder of the more than 100 representatives of industries heard since Friddey in protest against heavy taxes proposed in the measure. Nearly all of the witnesses agreed that they were willings to assist the Government in every way possible, even to surrendering their entire profits, but they objected to the rates in the bill as confiscatory and ruinous.

To-day was devoted to listening to protests of publishers' representatives against virtually prohibitive postal rates

supposed in addition to this will be followed by a wave of suspensions of publishers across the United States, who without hope would give up entirely."

Mr. McAneny said the New York papers were prepared to advance their price to two cents if necessary, as has delphia and many other cities.

James Rosenberg, representing the protests of publishers' representatives against virtually prohibitive postal rates.

ruinous.

To-day was devoted to listening to protests of publishers' representatives against virtually prohibitive postal rates for printed matter, embodied in the bill, and to diverse complaints from manufacturers of various products which the 10 per cent, horizontal increase in the tariff law will affect. The last person to appear before the Senate committee was C. M. Hemingway, who announced himself as the self-constituted representative of the committee of the internal products of the intion and who made an earnest

tee to urge that the tax on cigarette tubes provided in the House bill be stricken out or materially modified. He asserted that the industry was very small and that it could not stagger under any such tax as that provided in the bill.

spoke against the proposal declaring it unfair to publishers generally Repre-sentative Johnson proposed a substitute much had been adduced in the course of the hearings to warrant material changes in the measure. The determination of the committee with respect to the second class mail matter advances was not disclosed in the course of the hearings, but modifications are expected there, which will affect newspapers at least. plan to tax newspapers a flat rate of 5 per cent on their advertising returns. Representative Mondell declared the pro-Representative Mondell declared the pro-posed rates would make it impossible for magazines and newspapers to maintain their present general circulation.

Representative Young said that if the Government would pay for the free ad-vertising given by newspapers the papers could afford to pay first class mail rates.



The steepest hills have no terrors for the motor that is well lubricated with

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ARMY BILL READY FOR HOUSE TO-DAY

Speculation Still Rife as to President's Acceptance of Roosevelt's Volunteers.

Washington, May 15.—The selective conscription bill after numerous vicissitudes is at last on the way to certain final passage and presentation to the President. The conference to-day came to complete agreement with regard to every feature and the bill will be responted to-morrow in the House with right of way for its instant consideration and later in the Senate with similar privileges.

The agreement between the conference embraces the provision for a volunteer army of four infantry divisions in accordance with the amendment which Senate Merchant strength was passed by the Senate to-day without a roll call. Under the terms of the measure the number of bluejackets will be increased from \$7,000 to 150,000 and the marina from \$17,400 to \$20,000.

The measure, which now goes to conference, contains provisions for increasing the pay to conform with increase ing the pay to conform with increase from \$7,000 to 150,000.

The measure, which now goes to conform with increase from \$7,000 to 150,000 and the marina from \$7,000 to 150,000.

The measure which now goes to conform with increase ing the pay to con

force and along with it the tremendous personality of Theodore Roosevell creats a panil. It is a awaken Congress Should the President not see fit to avail the American people to their peril. Then he quited from resent claims of extends he will lay himself open to the charge that the exigencies of politics have exerted an influence in formulating his decision. On the other hand, he may avail himself of the authorization to raise this volunteer force in advance the army which will be created by con-scription and overlook Col. Roosovelt. Nevertheless the members of both the French and British war missons ex-pressed highly favorable countries privately and publicly with county usefulness of Col. Roosevelt in Europe.

sentiment causing the reversal o

WAR TIME NAVY BILL. Number of Bluejugkets to Be Increamed by 150,000.

embraces the provision for a volunteer army of four infantry divisions in accordance with the amendment which Senator Harding introduced in the Senator McCumber flaved the Aministration for not being alive and awake to the merace of the German submarine warfare as presently practised. He predicted the extinction of America and her allies unless the thousand the flowevelt amend.

There is still only speculation as to the course President Wilson will adopt with regard to mobilizing a volunteer force and along with it the tremendous personality of Theodore Rosseveic should the President not see fit to avail with the definition of the case of the course personality of Theodore Rosseveic should the President not see fit to avail with the American record counter the bill the American record claims of the Silvanto I do awaken Congress and the American record claims of Their be quoted from record claims of the Silvanto I do awaken Congress and the American record course of the German submarine warfare as presently practised. The product of the Silvanton of America and her allies unless the U-boat is subduced.

The supporting his amendment Senator not being alive amin makes to the merican of the German submarine warfare as presently practised. The would that the claims of the German admiralty were as some people claim. The product of the Silvanton of America and her allies unless the U-boat is subduced.

There is still only speculation as to the course freedom to the merican of the German submarine warfare as presently practised. The product of the German submarine warfare as presently practised the product of the German submarine warfare as presently practised. The product of the German submarine warfare as presently practised the American submarine warfare as presently practised. The product of the German submarine warfare as presently practised the American submarine warfare as presently practised the American submarine warfare as presently practised. The product of the German warfare as presently practised the Ameri

of the Allies could not keep pace

The receipts for duties at the Custom House yesterday were \$1,412,399.93, the gest since August 1, 1914, when the ropean war began, and much greater han many ante-bellum days of the most erous periods of importations.



Substitute Tax Proposals.

A delegation of New York and Chi-cago business men headed by Soi Wex-ler protested that the amount proposed to be raised from taxation was exces-sive. Mr. Wexler urged that the In-terstate Commerce Commission be per-mitted to grant all public utilities under its control an increase in rates equal

Years ago chest measure determined everything.

Nowadays the tape has almost fallen into disuse. Once in a while perhaps for confirmation.

A clever salesman gives you the "once over" and leads you to the particular sort of suits designed for

Short men's suits Short, thin men's suits Short, stout men's suits Tall men's suits Extra tall men's suits Tall, stout men's suits Medium men's suits Medium, stout men's suits Medium, slim men's suits Variations of all of these

So you see how little 'chest measure" in itself amounts to when a clothing house is big enough to provide for every size.

for the corresponding size

"The man with too much shape," "the man with too little," both as welcome as the "perfect 36."

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Broadway Four Corners"

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including foreign exchange, but any business pertaining to personal or corporate trusts. If your business is located uptown or if you frequently visit the district served by the uptown railroad terminals-the great wholesale and retail. hotel and theatre area-you will find our ASTOR TRUST OFFICE most happily located. For many

Our customers can use freely both the Downtown

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has many merits ONE of which is Economy

WHEN our representative calls on you please permit him to demonstrate the ad-

vantages of the Gas Iron. He will explain how you can do Three Hours of Ironing For One Cent's Worth of Gas

In saving fuel the Iron pays for itself. You are saved hundreds of unnecessary and wearisome steps. Being pointed at both ends there is no lost motion in the use of this Gas Iron, as tucks, pleats, laces and

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and 75c. each month for the four following months when you pay your Gas bills.

The tubing accompanying the Iron is odorless and cannot become accidentally detached. The Iron cannot become overheated. If our representative does not call to-day call up your Gas Office and ask to have a representative sent to you.

He can be identified by a metal badge that he wears.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York

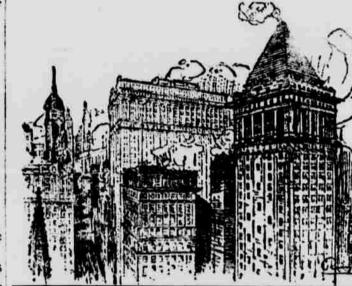
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you frequently to that district, you will find our DOWNTOWN OFFICE one of the most conveniently situated banking institutions in the district -right at the heart of the financial center. Here you can transact not only your banking business.

years it has been at Fifth Avenue and 36th Street; after the first of June it will be in the Astor Trust Building, Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street.

and Uptown Offices for depositing funds, cashing checks and transacting any other banking business or any trust business.

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